

Chapters 2-3 Exam APUSH

Student: _____

1. In the early 1600s, the common characteristics of the English colonies included all of the following except
 - A. they were business enterprises designed to produce a profit
 - B. they made efforts to blend English society with native societies
 - C. they were part of a complex and changing society
 - D. they could not get things to work as they had planned
 - E. they were tied only indirectly to the British crown
2. During its first few years, Jamestown suffered from
 - A. a lack of aristocratic gentlemen
 - B. a location that was too dry
 - C. insufficient reinforcements
 - D. the debilitating effects of malaria
 - E. the total absence of leadership
3. Virginia began to prosper when the governor changed from
 - A. all of the answers below
 - B. a communal system of labor to private ownership of land
 - C. military assaults on the Indians to a program of peaceful cooperation with the natives
 - D. harsh and rigid discipline of the colonists to gentle but determined persuasion
 - E. private farming to communal sharing of land
4. The survival and expansion of Virginia were due, in part, to
 - A. finding gold reserves in the James River
 - B. the discovery that tobacco would grow well there
 - C. the resistance of the settlers to the cruelty of the English governors
 - D. peaceful relations between the English and the Indians
 - E. the resistance to native diseases developed by the settlers
5. The first successfully marketed colonial crop from the English colonies in North America was
 - A. cotton
 - B. indigo
 - C. rice
 - D. sugar
 - E. tobacco
6. All of the following statements are true of the Maryland colony except
 - A. it was established as a retreat for English Catholics
 - B. it experienced no starving time like the colony in Virginia
 - C. it drew both Catholic and Protestant immigrants
 - D. it was attacked early and often by neighboring Indians
 - E. it copied part of Virginia's economic and social system
7. Bacon's Rebellion began as
 - A. a revolt by easterners against western control of the government
 - B. a democratic movement in the tidewater region
 - C. a fight between Indians and frontiersmen over western lands
 - D. a struggle over what faction would dominate the slave trade
 - E. an effort by landowners to force former indentured servants to leave the settled areas

8. Bacon's Rebellion was significant in that it
 - A. all of the answers below
 - B. was evidence of the struggle over land between Indians and whites
 - C. revealed the bitterness of competition between easterners and westerners
 - D. led to an increase in the reliance on African slave labor
 - E. showed that poor farmers had significant grievances
9. William Berkeley came to be seen as an autocratic ruler of Virginia when he
 - A. sided with the Roundheads in the English Civil War
 - B. refused requests to sponsor exploration of the Blue Ridge Mountains
 - C. removed Lord Baltimore from office without consulting the people
 - D. opposed immigration that resulted from the headright system
 - E. restricted the right to vote to wealthy landowners
10. The first governor of Plymouth Plantation was
 - A. John Smith
 - B. William Bradford
 - C. John Rolfe
 - D. William Berkeley
 - E. Nathaniel Bacon
11. The Massachusetts Bay colony was founded as
 - A. all of the answers below
 - B. a refuge for Catholics
 - C. a penal colony for debtors
 - D. a business venture
 - E. a haven for the losers of the English Civil War
12. The Massachusetts Bay colony exhibited all of the following characteristics except
 - A. it was granted less local autonomy than other colonial experiments
 - B. it was more Puritan than Separatist
 - C. it included family groups from the onset
 - D. it quickly produced several settlements
 - E. it developed a small fur trade with local Indians
13. Anne Hutchinson ran afoul of the Massachusetts clergy for all of the following dissenting views except
 - A. those who were not among God's elect had no right to spiritual office
 - B. her local minister was uninspiring
 - C. women should have a more important role in religion
 - D. the church and the government should be completely separate
 - E. sainted individuals of her day could communicate directly with the Holy Spirit
14. The New England settlers believed that the Indians
 - A. all of the answers below
 - B. were a threat to the existence of a godly community
 - C. hindered migration into the Connecticut Valley
 - D. should be converted and civilized
 - E. should serve as partners in trading ventures
15. The Carolinas exhibited all of the following characteristics except
 - A. they prohibited slavery
 - B. they had a written constitution that almost everyone ignored
 - C. the settlement was formed in part from the original Virginia grant
 - D. the proprietors had extensive powers from the king
 - E. they welcomed settlers from any Christian faith

16. The Quakers rejected all of the following religious and philosophic concepts except
 - A. predestination
 - B. church government
 - C. original sin
 - D. a wealthy clergy
 - E. sexual equality
17. In its early years, Pennsylvania was characterized by having
 - A. all of the answers below
 - B. only English settlers
 - C. representative government
 - D. good relations with the Indians
 - E. a liberal frame of government
18. The colony of Georgia was founded as a
 - A. moneymaking venture
 - B. religious refuge for Catholics
 - C. military buffer against the Spanish
 - D. site for large plantations
 - E. haven for middle-class artisans
19. For the English colonists in North America, the major problem with mercantile policy was that
 - A. all of the answers below
 - B. it crippled the American shipbuilding industry
 - C. England did not want or need all colonial goods
 - D. the English could not supply the manufactured goods that the colonists wanted
 - E. it stopped immigration opportunities
20. The English colonization of North America
 - A. succeeded due to large gold reserves in Virginia
 - B. established trading centers in cities on the eastern seaboard
 - C. resulted in the empowerment of Native Americans
 - D. failed to establish a significant cash crop
 - E. resolved economic differences with European rivals
21. Characteristics of early colonial life in North America included
 - A. less diversity of culture compared with Britain
 - B. a native population that outnumbered Europeans
 - C. a low percentage of African-Americans in the South
 - D. a mild and easily manageable physical environment
 - E. a dominant culture of French tastes and styles
22. In the late 1600s, the element of society in the English colonies that caused the greatest social unrest was
 - A. the middle class
 - B. African slaves
 - C. dissatisfied Puritans
 - D. indentured servants
 - E. aristocratic landowners
23. In the 1600s, the high sex ratio of men to women in the Chesapeake meant that
 - A. premarital sexual relationships were rare throughout the region
 - B. women generally married at a much older age than men
 - C. the birth rate was low
 - D. females had much latitude in the choice of husbands
 - E. females enjoyed less freedom than women in New England

24. The group that did not begin to immigrate to the Americas in large numbers during the late 1600s and early 1700s was the
- A. French Huguenots
 - B. English Quakers
 - C. German Protestants
 - D. Italian Catholics
 - E. Scottish Presbyterians
25. Immigrants from Europe came to the American colonies because of
- A. all of the answers below
 - B. loss of land
 - C. rising costs of living
 - D. religious persecutions
 - E. devastating wars
26. In *American Slavery, American Freedom*, Edmund S. Morgan suggested that the
- A. American colonies were new in creating a permanent condition of servitude
 - B. black man was treated as equal to the white man
 - C. blacks were better suited to the difficult task of rice planting
 - D. colonists did not originally intend to create permanent human bondage
 - E. idea of slavery was an integral part of Western culture
27. The economy of the northern colonies exhibited all of the following characteristics except
- A. they had a more diverse agriculture than that of the southern colonies
 - B. they had a wide range of industrial activities of modest scale
 - C. they had several thriving extractive industries
 - D. they had highly successful manufacturing concerns protected by English law
 - E. they often engaged in a certain amount of industry at home
28. In general, plantations in the American South can be described as
- A. all of the answers below
 - B. relatively large estates
 - C. controlling the markets for their products
 - D. self-contained communities
 - E. located only in Virginia
29. The southern agrarian economy was dominated by
- A. wealthy landowners
 - B. capitalist bankers
 - C. independent farmers
 - D. wealthy merchants
 - E. slave traders
30. The most common form of resistance by slaves to the masters' wishes was
- A. armed rebellion
 - B. running away
 - C. buying their freedom
 - D. attacking the overseer
 - E. organized protests
31. The basic unit of social life in colonial New England was the
- A. church
 - B. farm
 - C. city
 - D. plantation
 - E. town

32. The witchcraft hysteria in Salem and other New England towns was
- A. all of the answers below
 - B. aimed solely at West Indian immigrants
 - C. the result of a belief thought to be merely superstition
 - D. focused mainly on young girls in the towns
 - E. a reflection of economic strains within the community
33. In religious matters, each of the colonies
- A. was loyal to the Church of England
 - B. refused any notions of religious toleration
 - C. was dominated by one of the Protestant faiths
 - D. had a variety of different churches existing side by side
 - E. chose to practice religious toleration for idealistic reasons
34. By the beginning of the eighteenth century, some Americans were growing troubled by
- A. the lack of fertile soil in the Middle Colonies
 - B. a huge increase in Catholic immigration from Ireland
 - C. an apparent decline in religious piety in their society
 - D. the overwhelming amount of new taxes imposed by Britain
 - E. a decline in the colonial population that reduced the labor pool
35. The Great Awakening of the 1700s
- A. came in response to a decline in religious piety
 - B. depended exclusively on powerful evangelists from England
 - C. healed the divisions that had grown up between existing congregations
 - D. achieved its greatest success in northern cities
 - E. had little impact in the colonies
36. The Enlightenment encouraged people to seek guidance in their lives and to shape society by looking to
- A. themselves
 - B. the Puritan Elect
 - C. government leaders
 - D. leading educators
 - E. the clergy
37. The American who least subscribed to the ideas of the Enlightenment was
- A. Benjamin Franklin
 - B. Thomas Jefferson
 - C. James Madison
 - D. Thomas Paine
 - E. Jonathan Edwards
38. In the English colonies of North America, the group that had the least access to education was
- A. Native Americans
 - B. African slaves
 - C. white women
 - D. white men
 - E. middle-class artisans

Chapters 2-3 Exam APUSH Key

1. In the early 1600s, the common characteristics of the English colonies included all of the following except
(p. 33)
- A. they were business enterprises designed to produce a profit
 - B. they made efforts to blend English society with native societies**
 - C. they were part of a complex and changing society
 - D. they could not get things to work as they had planned
 - E. they were tied only indirectly to the British crown

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #1
Difficulty: Hard

2. During its first few years, Jamestown suffered from
(p. 34)
- A. a lack of aristocratic gentlemen
 - B. a location that was too dry
 - C. insufficient reinforcements
 - D. the debilitating effects of malaria**
 - E. the total absence of leadership

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #2
Difficulty: Medium

3. Virginia began to prosper when the governor changed from
(p. 35)
- A. all of the answers below
 - B. a communal system of labor to private ownership of land**
 - C. military assaults on the Indians to a program of peaceful cooperation with the natives
 - D. harsh and rigid discipline of the colonists to gentle but determined persuasion
 - E. private farming to communal sharing of land

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #3
Difficulty: Hard

4. The survival and expansion of Virginia were due, in part, to
(p. 35-36)
- A. finding gold reserves in the James River
 - B. the discovery that tobacco would grow well there**
 - C. the resistance of the settlers to the cruelty of the English governors
 - D. peaceful relations between the English and the Indians
 - E. the resistance to native diseases developed by the settlers

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #4
Difficulty: Medium

5. The first successfully marketed colonial crop from the English colonies in North America was
(p. 36)
- A. cotton
 - B. indigo
 - C. rice
 - D. sugar
 - E. tobacco**

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #5
Difficulty: Easy

6. All of the following statements are true of the Maryland colony except
(p. 38-39)
- A. it was established as a retreat for English Catholics
 - B. it experienced no starving time like the colony in Virginia
 - C. it drew both Catholic and Protestant immigrants
 - D. it was attacked early and often by neighboring Indians**
 - E. it copied part of Virginia's economic and social system

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #8
Difficulty: Hard

7. Bacon's Rebellion began as
(p. 39–40) A. a revolt by easterners against western control of the government
B. a democratic movement in the tidewater region
C. a fight between Indians and frontiersmen over western lands
D. a struggle over what faction would dominate the slave trade
E. an effort by landowners to force former indentured servants to leave the settled areas

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #11
Difficulty: Hard

8. Bacon's Rebellion was significant in that it
(p. 39–40) **A.** all of the answers below
B. was evidence of the struggle over land between Indians and whites
C. revealed the bitterness of competition between easterners and westerners
D. led to an increase in the reliance on African slave labor
E. showed that poor farmers had significant grievances

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #12
Difficulty: Hard

9. William Berkeley came to be seen as an autocratic ruler of Virginia when he
(p. 39) A. sided with the Roundheads in the English Civil War
B. refused requests to sponsor exploration of the Blue Ridge Mountains
C. removed Lord Baltimore from office without consulting the people
D. opposed immigration that resulted from the headright system
E. restricted the right to vote to wealthy landowners

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #13
Difficulty: Easy

10. The first governor of Plymouth Plantation was
(p. 41) A. John Smith
B. William Bradford
C. John Rolfe
D. William Berkeley
E. Nathaniel Bacon

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #17
Difficulty: Easy

11. The Massachusetts Bay colony was founded as
(p. 42–43) A. all of the answers below
B. a refuge for Catholics
C. a penal colony for debtors
D. a business venture
E. a haven for the losers of the English Civil War

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #18
Difficulty: Medium

12. The Massachusetts Bay colony exhibited all of the following characteristics except
(p. 42–45) **A.** it was granted less local autonomy than other colonial experiments
B. it was more Puritan than Separatist
C. it included family groups from the onset
D. it quickly produced several settlements
E. it developed a small fur trade with local Indians

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #19
Difficulty: Hard

13. Anne Hutchinson ran afoul of the Massachusetts clergy for all of the following dissenting views except
(p. 45) A. those who were not among God's elect had no right to spiritual office
B. her local minister was uninspiring
C. women should have a more important role in religion
D. the church and the government should be completely separate
E. sainted individuals of her day could communicate directly with the Holy Spirit

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #21
Difficulty: Hard

14. The New England settlers believed that the Indians
(p. 45-46) **A.** all of the answers below
B. were a threat to the existence of a godly community
C. hindered migration into the Connecticut Valley
D. should be converted and civilized
E. should serve as partners in trading ventures

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #22
Difficulty: Medium

15. The Carolinas exhibited all of the following characteristics except
(p. 48-50) **A.** they prohibited slavery
B. they had a written constitution that almost everyone ignored
C. the settlement was formed in part from the original Virginia grant
D. the proprietors had extensive powers from the king
E. they welcomed settlers from any Christian faith

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #26
Difficulty: Hard

16. The Quakers rejected all of the following religious and philosophic concepts except
(p. 51-52) **A.** predestination
B. church government
C. original sin
D. a wealthy clergy
E. sexual equality

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #29
Difficulty: Medium

17. In its early years, Pennsylvania was characterized by having
(p. 52) **A.** all of the answers below
B. only English settlers
C. representative government
D. good relations with the Indians
E. a liberal frame of government

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #30
Difficulty: Medium

18. The colony of Georgia was founded as a
(p. 57) **A.** moneymaking venture
B. religious refuge for Catholics
C. military buffer against the Spanish
D. site for large plantations
E. haven for middle-class artisans

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #32
Difficulty: Medium

19. For the English colonists in North America, the major problem with mercantile policy was that
(p. 59-60) **A.** all of the answers below
B. it crippled the American shipbuilding industry
C. England did not want or need all colonial goods
D. the English could not supply the manufactured goods that the colonists wanted
E. it stopped immigration opportunities

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #36
Difficulty: Hard

20. The English colonization of North America
(p. 62) **A.** succeeded due to large gold reserves in Virginia
B. established trading centers in cities on the eastern seaboard
C. resulted in the empowerment of Native Americans
D. failed to establish a significant cash crop
E. resolved economic differences with European rivals

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #40
Difficulty: Hard

21. Characteristics of early colonial life in North America included
(p. 65) A. less diversity of culture compared with Britain
B. a native population that outnumbered Europeans
C. a low percentage of African-Americans in the South
D. a mild and easily manageable physical environment
E. a dominant culture of French tastes and styles

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #1
Difficulty: Hard

22. In the late 1600s, the element of society in the English colonies that caused the greatest social unrest
(p. 67) was
A. the middle class
B. African slaves
C. dissatisfied Puritans
D. indentured servants
E. aristocratic landowners

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #5
Difficulty: Easy

23. In the 1600s, the high sex ratio of men to women in the Chesapeake meant that
(p. 69-70) A. premarital sexual relationships were rare throughout the region
B. women generally married at a much older age than men
C. the birth rate was low
D. females had much latitude in the choice of husbands
E. females enjoyed less freedom than women in New England

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #8
Difficulty: Medium

24. The group that did not begin to immigrate to the Americas in large numbers during the late 1600s and
(p. 75-77) early 1700s was the
A. French Huguenots
B. English Quakers
C. German Protestants
D. Italian Catholics
E. Scottish Presbyterians

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #14
Difficulty: Easy

25. Immigrants from Europe came to the American colonies because of
(p. 75-77) **A.** all of the answers below
B. loss of land
C. rising costs of living
D. religious persecutions
E. devastating wars

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #15
Difficulty: Easy

26. In American Slavery, American Freedom, Edmund S. Morgan suggested that the
(p. 73) A. American colonies were new in creating a permanent condition of servitude
B. black man was treated as equal to the white man
C. blacks were better suited to the difficult task of rice planting
D. colonists did not originally intend to create permanent human bondage
E. idea of slavery was an integral part of Western culture

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #18
Difficulty: Hard

27. The economy of the northern colonies exhibited all of the following characteristics except
(p. 78–80) A. they had a more diverse agriculture than that of the southern colonies
B. they had a wide range of industrial activities of modest scale
C. they had several thriving extractive industries
D. they had highly successful manufacturing concerns protected by English law
E. they often engaged in a certain amount of industry at home

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #21
Difficulty: Hard

28. In general, plantations in the American South can be described as
(p. 83–86) A. all of the answers below
B. relatively large estates
C. controlling the markets for their products
D. self-contained communities
E. located only in Virginia

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #25
Difficulty: Medium

29. The southern agrarian economy was dominated by
(p. 84) **A.** wealthy landowners
B. capitalist bankers
C. independent farmers
D. wealthy merchants
E. slave traders

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #26
Difficulty: Easy

30. The most common form of resistance by slaves to the masters' wishes was
(p. 86) A. armed rebellion
B. running away
C. buying their freedom
D. attacking the overseer
E. organized protests

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #28
Difficulty: Easy

31. The basic unit of social life in colonial New England was the
(p. 86) A. church
B. farm
C. city
D. plantation
E. town

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #29
Difficulty: Easy

32. The witchcraft hysteria in Salem and other New England towns was
(p. 87–88) A. all of the answers below
B. aimed solely at West Indian immigrants
C. the result of a belief thought to be merely superstition
D. focused mainly on young girls in the towns
E. a reflection of economic strains within the community

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #30
Difficulty: Hard

33. In religious matters, each of the colonies
(p. 90–91) A. was loyal to the Church of England
B. refused any notions of religious toleration
C. was dominated by one of the Protestant faiths
D. had a variety of different churches existing side by side
E. chose to practice religious toleration for idealistic reasons

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #32
Difficulty: Medium

34. By the beginning of the eighteenth century, some Americans were growing troubled by
(p. 91) A. the lack of fertile soil in the Middle Colonies
B. a huge increase in Catholic immigration from Ireland
C. an apparent decline in religious piety in their society
D. the overwhelming amount of new taxes imposed by Britain
E. a decline in the colonial population that reduced the labor pool

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #33
Difficulty: Medium

35. The Great Awakening of the 1700s
(p. 91-92) A. came in response to a decline in religious piety
B. depended exclusively on powerful evangelists from England
C. healed the divisions that had grown up between existing congregations
D. achieved its greatest success in northern cities
E. had little impact in the colonies

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #34
Difficulty: Hard

36. The Enlightenment encouraged people to seek guidance in their lives and to shape society by looking
(p. 92-93) to
A. themselves
B. the Puritan Elect
C. government leaders
D. leading educators
E. the clergy

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #35
Difficulty: Medium

37. The American who least subscribed to the ideas of the Enlightenment was
(p. 92) A. Benjamin Franklin
B. Thomas Jefferson
C. James Madison
D. Thomas Paine
E. Jonathan Edwards

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #36
Difficulty: Medium

38. In the English colonies of North America, the group that had the least access to education was
(p. 93) A. Native Americans
B. African slaves
C. white women
D. white men
E. middle-class artisans

Brinkley - Chapter 003 #37
Difficulty: Easy

Chapters 2-3 Exam APUSH Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Question</u>
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Brinkley - Chapter 002	20
Brinkley - Chapter 003	18
Difficulty: Easy	10
Difficulty: Hard	15
Difficulty: Medium	13